The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,729. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents-Ship *Salamanca*, and Owners or to Capt. LIVESAY,
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail in March.

THE fine Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This first clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers; also good accommodation for Steerage Passengers at £30 a head.

For rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
(To sail in March.)

THE fine A 1 Ship BRITISH CROWN, 1,420 tons register, HENRY WHITFIELD, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for ship *British Crown*, or to Captain WHITFIELD

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British Indian Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, (160 H. P.), Captain BETTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 25th March, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingas if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British Indian Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain CREIG, will be despatched on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.
(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday....	5th March	...JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Saturday....	19th March	...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday.....	8th April	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday..	20th April	...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday....	5th May	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday.....	20th May	...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday..	8th June	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday.....	11th March	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Friday.....	25th March	...MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	13th April	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday....	25th April	...MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	10th May	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday....	26th May	...MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June	...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,

Friday.....	4th March	...MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday.....	11th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.
Friday.....	18th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE..	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.....	4th March	...TELEGRAPH	at 9 A.M.
Tuesday....	8th ,,	MAHARAJ	at, 1 P. M.
Friday.....	11th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday....	15th ,,	MAHARAJ.....	at 4 P. M.
Friday.....	18th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 5 P. M.
Tuesday....	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE at	11 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares for* FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8 5s per head. Return tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, application to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ship "ROBERT RITSON," Captain JOHN RUSSELL, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge her cargo, the consignees of which are requested to send off boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain Russell will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the ship *Robert Ritson*.

No. 27, Meadow Street, 29th February 1864.

WANTED, by a young man who has had five years' experience in a Ship-broker's Office, a situation as CLERK. Address "J. F.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

March, 1864.

THE MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING NEWS.

PROSPECTUS.

ON the 7th instant will be published the first Number of a new publication, having for its object to supply to the Merchants and others of Bombay a long-felt want by the mercantile community, by establishing a daily Return of Imports and Exports, together with Shipping and Freight Reports, Market Reports, &c., which shall give the names of the Ships in Harbour, the Vessels expected, the names of their Captains, Agents, and Debarkee, where from or bound to, the daily Arrivals and Departures, the Vessels spoken with, and such other shipping information as may, from time to time, be useful to the mercantile community, together with a fortnightly Summary of Imports, Exports, and Prices Current for transmission to England by each Mail.

Bombay rapidly becoming *the* Port of India, is without reliable data on the above important points, the information already supplied being notoriously defective and incorrect in almost every point of importance; the Returns published by the Chamber of Commerce being always behind date, and the present daily Export Lists and Commercial Reports not supplying information on many points on which it will be the aim of the Proprietors of the *Mercantile and Shipping News*, to furnish information.

It is also proposed, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, to publish daily in the *Mercantile and Shipping News* reports of Imports and Exports at all the chief ports of India and the East. It is also intended to make arrangements for obtaining Telegrams from England by every Mail, of the departure of ships to and arrival from India, the value of Cotton, Seed, Piece Goods, &c., &c., up to the latest dates.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Annual Subscription, payable in advance	.....	Rs.	46	0 0
Per Quarter	ditto	ditto	... ,,	12 0 0
Per Month	ditto	ditto	... ,,	4 0 0

Single Copy, Annas 4.

Orders and communications to be addressed to PEARSE & Co., Proprietors of the *Mercantile Press*, 16, Borah Bazar, Fort, (opposite the Commissariat Stores.)

AUCTION OF RAILWAY IRON.—Under instructions received from Messrs. Finlay & Co. the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, on TUESDAY the 15th proximo, the undermentioned RAILWAY IRON, landed ex *Rob Roy*, and now lying at Kumaree, viz:—

1,540 Iron Rails.
26 Round Bars.
1,294 Flat Iron Bars.
11,009 Fishing Plates.

TERMS.

Purchasers to pay a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, the balance of purchase money to be paid, and delivery taken within 15 days thereafter.

The Iron will be on account, and at the risk and expense of purchasers from and after the time of sale.

Kurrachee, 22nd Feb. 1864. M. BRUCE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—On THURSDAY the 24th March 1864 will be sold by Public Auction 369 Logs of Teak Timber, belonging to the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ernacolhum.

2. The Auction will commence at 9 A.M.

3. The Timber will be put up for sale in 18 Lots of 20 Logs, and one Lot of 9 Logs without distinction as to classes.

4. The Timber will be sold by the Candy of 500 Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English inches.

5. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description for which, however, a deduction of 15 per cent. will be allowed from the price of each Lot.

6. Purchasers will be required to make, on the day of sale, deposits equal to a third of the amounts of their respective purchases, and to pay the remainder on the removal of the Timber.

7. Payments to be made in Rupees.

8. The Lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

9. The expense of lowering the Logs into the River at Ernacollum will be defrayed by the Government.

10. The Timber to be removed by the 30th April 1864, in default of which such Lots as may not be so removed will be sold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers, who will forfeit the amount of their respective Deposits and will be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber, but who will not be entitled to any advantage which may result therefrom.

J. S. VERNEDE
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 22nd Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 204 Teak Logs, and 100 Teak Taldoms, the property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till the 23rd March 1864, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutchery at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round for the Logs, and a rate per 100 Double Tredas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) for the Taldoms.

4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English Inches.

5. A deduction of 15 and 7½ per cent. from the price of the whole quantity of Logs and Taldoms respectively will be allowed for defects after the completion of the measurement.

6. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 22nd Feb. 1864.

CIRCULAR.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOMBAY OFFICES, No. 2, RAMPART ROW.

AGENCIES have been opened in this Presidency at the following places, viz., Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Neriad, and Ahmedabad.

Goods are forwarded to and from each Agency daily at through rates. The Company can also by special arrangement forward goods to Hydrabad, Secunderabad, Ahmednuggur, Kurrachee, Mooltan, Lahore, Mhow, Indore, Neesa, &c., at which places Agencies will be opened shortly.

The Company undertake the cartage of goods to and from the Railway Stations in Bombay, Poona, Barsee, Sholapore, Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, at reasonable rates.

Furniture and Merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town to another. English Spring Vans are now in use for this purpose and Spring Platform Trolleys are being built.

It is the intention of the Company eventually to extend their operations to all the important Towns of the Presidency, and it is expected that October will see their arrangements pretty far completed.

Shipping, Landing, and Custom House work executed with dispatch and regularity.

Particulars as to the operations in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies will be found in page No. 560-561 of the *Bombay Gazette* Almanack.

For further particulars as to rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suitable for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-cans, Foot-baths and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 day's notice of withdrawal, will be FIVE PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

NOTICE.—Four GovernmentCurrency Notes for One Thousand Rupees each, number c-15 39686, 22653, 29821, and 24493, having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

Any person giving such information as may lead to the discovery of the said Notes to Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE, will be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 26th February 1864.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The adjourned Special General Meeting on the subject of Railway Terminus Accommodation for Bombay, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at noon.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 26th February 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums exceeding Rupees ten thousand (Rs. 10,000) deposited with the Bank for *three* months fixed, and at the rate of eight per cent. per annum if deposited for four months fixed.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 29th February 1864.

THE GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 17TH MARCH, proximo, after which date interest @ the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following Passages are required:

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (21) twenty-one Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th February 1864.

"THE INDIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."

WILL be published in March next, the first number of a Weekly Journal, devoted entirely to Military Intelligence, containing the Orders, Promotions, &c. &c., of the three Presidencies.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (INCLUDING POSTAGE.)

Per quarter in advance	Rs.	5
in arrear	,,	6

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Editor "Indian Military Gazette," *Allvance Press*, Bombay, from whom information concerning rates of Advertisement, &c., can be obtained.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public notice, considers it unnecessary to say more than that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Wood or Leather.* The fine injury to the fibre, cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have the most perfect of the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN,
Salford, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do., do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at the Dockyard, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, H. M. Brig "TARTAR," as she stands, built of Teak, Coppered, and Copper and Iron fastened.

Burthen old measure	179 tons.
	197 tons.
Length between perpendiculars	73 3½
Breadth mould	22 10
Depth of hold	12 10

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Marine Storekeeper's Office.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of Sale, and good security given by the purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The Vessel is now lying in the Harbour, where she can be inspected by any time on application between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town Duties as may be demanded by the Commissioners of Customs.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N. Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 25th February 1864.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been turned out of a country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism." —*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 28, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES—Adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 3(0) guineas to 3 guineas.

CLOCKS—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-Office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1 1s. each.

BENSON'S LONDON MADE WATCHES.	GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
	Open Face.	Hunters.	Open Face.	Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
½ Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	13 13
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 18
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first class London made Lever Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—

Silver Cases, Open Face....£11 11 0 Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face....£25 0 0 Hunters....£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED—Silver Cases, at £3 3s., £4 4s., £5 5s., £6 6s. each.

Ditto—Gold Cases, £5 5s., £7 7s., £9 9s., £12 12s.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET, Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which purchasers and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-Office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London House must be made payable and address to

James W. BENSON, Watch & Clock Manufactory, 33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.—Established 1749.

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In One Vol., 194 *pp. large* 8*vo.*

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ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

DUMPY LEVEL.—A first rate 14 inch Level by Elliot Bros. of 30 Strand, London, with tripod &c., complete. Apply to HERBERT & Co.

February 27th, 1864.

LAND CHAINS.—Several best finished measuring chains, with a dozen arrows to each chain.

HERBERT & Co.

RULES, SCALES, PROTRACTORS, SPIRIT LEVEL, STAFFS,—RULERS, T. SQUARES, (all sizes), METALLIC WOVE MEASURING TAPES, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, TRACING PAPER & LINEN.

HERBERT & Co.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COMPRESSED CUMBERLAND LEAD PENCILS, manufactured by a new process and improved machinery; producing even, single, and unbroken lengths of lead, possessing unusual metallic tenacity and firmness.

This lead is entirely free from grit and irregularity; is susceptible of extreme fineness of point without risk of breaking, possesses a remarkable brilliancy, equality, and decision of color, admits of easy and entire obliteration from the paper, and preserves from end to end the characteristic tone of its degree.

The various shades of color and hardness undermentioned have been tried and continue to be used with unqualified approval in all Her Majesty's Public Offices.

DEGREES.

H hard for sketching	Rs. 2-12 per doz.
H H harder for outline	do.
H H H very hard for Architects	do.
H B hard and black	do.
B black for shading	do.
B B softer and very black	do.
F firm for general drawing	do.

EXTRA DEGREES.

BBB broad and black lead, intense black, Rs. 6 per doz.
BBBBBB extra thick, Rs. 9 per doz.

BY ANOTHER MAKER.

HHH very hard, for Engineers	Rs. 3 per doz.
HH hard	do.
H rather hard	do.
F fine, for sketching	do.
HB hard and black	do.
B black for shading	do.
BB soft and black	do.
BBB extra soft and black	Rs. 4.
BBBBBB extra soft and black, very thick lead	Rs. 9 per dozen.

Mahogany Boxes of Pencils containing four of the most common degrees in use, viz., H., H.B., B., and B.B. the very best quality selected. R. 1 per box.

Account Book Pencils specially adapted for Book-keeping and Office use, warranted to rub out clearly without leaving a trace. Rs. 2 per doz.

In addition to the above assortment of Superior Pencils the following varieties of colored and cheap Pencils are available:—

Red and Blue Pencils, best quality	Rs.	3 0 per doz.
Red only (Carmine)	,,	2 8 ,,
Blue only (Ultramarine)	,,	2 8 ,,
Black Lead Polished Railway Pencils, first quality, lead all through	,,	1 8 ,,
Do. do. second quality	,,	1 0 ,,
School Pencils, through lead; very good common pencils, Six Annas per dozen or		
Rampart Row, Bombay.		HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—The above Pencils are in stock in large quantities. Orders up to 100 gross can be executed by return post for some of the descriptions.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain.	Kin's.	Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
	As. Rs.	As. Rs.	As. Rs.	As. Rs.	As. Rs.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons ,,	27 0	42 0	40 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons ,,	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Mustard & gilt bowls ,,	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,,	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Sifters ,,	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets ,,	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ,,	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Soup Ladle ,,	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Mill Ladle ,,	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives ,,	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks ,,	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
Skewers .....per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

*** Electricians can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

HERBERT & Co.

HARMONIUMS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.—HERBERT & Co. respectfully inform their Musical constituents, that they have imported into Bombay within the last seven years some hundreds of these Instruments, and are prepared to warrant the perfect state of every Harmonium sold by them before it leaves their possession.

Harmoniums, plain Oak without ornament and having five Octaves of Keys—CC to C. Rs. 150.

Harmoniums, of highly finished appearance, ornamented after different styles of drawing room furniture. Rs. 250 to 400 each.

Harmoniums, adapted for use in singing parties, where any number of voices are congregated for the purpose of singing. Rs. 75 to 100.

In the above three great quotations, Herbert & Co. enumerate those Harmoniums which are accepted throughout Europe and America as Instruments of guaranteed quality without special improvements.

Harmoniums, large first class Instruments, containing all the modern improvements suggested by Exhibitors of these Instruments at the different International Exhibitions held in London, Paris, New York, and elsewhere, within the last ten years, viz.:—Alexandre's best make, *i. e.*, those supplied to the Vestry and Establishments in London; also those imported direct from his own warehouse in the *Rue Mestay*, Paris. Rs. 650, 700, 750, 800 to 1,200 each.

☞ Several of these Instruments are of superb tone governed by the most perfect mechanism.

Wheatstone's Organ Harmonium, with double key board, imitative of the so-termed "Great" and "Choir" Organ, This Instrument has Organ pipes in front and is about 8 feet high in the ornamental cornice; made of Oakwood, very substantial and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL CLAIMS against the vessels of the late Anglo-Chinese Squadron to be sent in for settlement on or before the 9th inst., to CAPTAIN D. CRUICKSHANK, Steamer *Kiangsoo*, off the Apollo Bunder.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of MR. PATRICK HUNTER DIROM in the Firms of DIROM, DAVID SON & Co., Liverpool, and DIROM, HUNTER & Co., Bombay, ceased on the 31st day of December 1863.

DIROM, HUNTER & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

NOTICE.—A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY has been opened at No. 9, Mondadavie, under the supervision of Surgeon BOATE, who will give professional advice (gratis) upon all diseases—making merely a small charge to defray contingent expenses, and for the supply of Medicine. The Dispensary will be open daily from 2 o'clock to 4 P. M., Sundays excepted.

H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I., Surgeon, &c.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits for three months certain, allowing Interest thereon at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—In the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company, held at the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY the 1st March 1864, at 3 P.M., it is hereby notified to the Shareholders—

That on and after this date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on the Call made payable on or before the 20th February last, and that the Shares of such Shareholders who have not paid the Call with interest on or before the 1st April next, will be declared forfeited by the Directors.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

VINE GROWERS COMPANY OF COGNAC.—JULES DRUET, Manager.—A fresh consignment of old Brandy from the above Company has just been received ex *Saint Vincent de Paul*; and is on sale at MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.'s, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

No. 2, Apollo Street, Admiralty House.

TO LET, a large GODOWN in Forbes Street, opposite to the Fort Police Office. Apply to FRAMJEE DADABHOY & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, very old ..... Rs. 40 per dozen, quarts
Do. fine ..... „ 25 do.
Red Seal Sherry ..... „ 24 do.
Black Seal Sherry ..... „ 20 do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

MACNEE & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864.

FOR SALE, being no longer required by the owners:—

1 Open Carriage.
1 Four Seated Brougham.
1 Shigram (Collet.)
1 Pair Bay Arab Horses, over 14-2.
1 Very handsome Bay Arab Riding Horse, broken in for a Lady.
1 Handsome Grey Lady's Riding Horse.
Some English Harness, Saddles, &c.
1 Very fine Grand Piano by Broadwood.

Apply to Mr. GINGER, Girgaum, or to JAFFER SULLEMAN.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th March, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet (which will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas must be paid by stamps), until 8 o'clock A. M.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. of the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday	8th	5h. 50m. A. M.
First Quarter, Tuesday	15th.....	10h. 59m. A. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd.....	5h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st.....	3h. 11m. A. M.

Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 19	6 5	6 0	6 46	
Twilight ends 7.19.	6 18	6 6	7 31	8 9	
Moon rises at 4h. 23.	6 17	6 6	8 42	9 11	
3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 16	6 6	9 36	10 1	
Perpetua, M.	6 15	6 6	10 24	10 46	
Venus sets 3h. 20m.	6 15	6 6	11 5	11 29	
Mars rises, at 3. 28.	6 0	6 6	7 11 51	—	

1st March 1864.
Time—7h. 30m. 15s.

THE Band of H. E. the Governor will play on the Butts near the Rifle Butts this afternoon, instead of on the Esplanade.

THOMAS LEITH,
Officiating Military Secretary.

Parell, 3rd March 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN.....	Feb. 21	KURRACHEE	Feb. 23
AGRA.....	Feb. 18	LAHORE	Feb. 24
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 13
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Feb. 26
BANGALORE.....	Feb. 19	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Feb. 26	MEERUT	Feb. 26
CAPE.....	Dec. 28	OUDH	Feb. 29
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN.....	Feb. 13	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Feb. 29	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ.....	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1864.

THE first shot has been fired upon the Eider; and the peace of Europe is again broken. But, judging from the tenour of the latest telegrams, we may hope that the conflict will yet be limited to the disputed territory of Schleswig, instead of being suffered to spread till it involves all the great powers in a general war. The Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament was of course purposely vague; but what Lord Palmerston is reported to have said next day in the House of Commons ought to be sufficient to remove all doubt as to the position England intends to take up. The English Ministry will give the Danes nothing but that moral support which appears to be all that England is able to give in these days. One can understand Lord Palmerston's unwillingness to take up the gauntlet which Austria and Prussia have thrown down. For, although the English press is quite enthusiastic for the Danes, there is a large party in Parliament which has not forgotten the traditions of Great Britain's ancient and long-standing friendship with Germany, and which would oppose to the last a war that would weaken the German influence on the Continent. Very few English politicians will be found to applaud Mr. Bright when he says:—"If there be a possible Government in our day that will plunge this country into war under the pretence of maintaining the balance of power in Europe, and sustaining any kingdom there, be it little or great, that Government not only is not worthy the confidence of the people of England, but deserving of our execration and abhorrence." The thinking men of England wisely care a great deal for the balance of power in Europe, which is merely a phrase to express the results of a system of common action which keeps the various nations of Europe in a state of relative independence towards one another. But Englishmen have been so long accustomed to believe that one of the main objects of their Continental policy ought to be to uphold the power and independence of Germany and prevent her from being outweighed by France, that they will not very readily be persuaded to fight in order to restore the balance of power by weakening Germany. Their hesitation is likely to be increased in this instance by the unconcealed satisfaction with which France looks on, anticipating a rupture between England and the two great German Powers, and the consequent opportunity that would be left to her of utterly and for ever destroying the European pact formed by the Treaties of Vienna. It was but the other day that Napoleon openly declared those Treaties had been cancelled, and invited his brother Sovereigns to meet him in Congress for the purpose of rearranging the map of Europe. That invitation England and the German Powers declined, in reality because they distrusted the motives of the French Emperor; and it would be an act of perfect madness now for these three powers to play into the hand of him whom they regard as a common enemy by going to war with one another and allowing him at his leisure to carry out whatever plans he may have formed for the aggrandizement of the French Empire. In one word, while a Bonaparte reigns in France, the only security for the independence of Europe is the perfect accord of England and Germany; and the dread of what may happen should the alliance which has lasted for seventy years be broken will almost suffice of itself to make the English House of Commons compel Lord Palmerston to refrain from sending assistance to King Christian. It should also be remembered that Austria and Prussia are by no means so clearly in the wrong as the violent partisans of Denmark in the press would make them out to be. These two Powers, in signing the treaty of 1852, pledged themselves to recognize the succession of the present King of Denmark to the sovereignty of the Duchies, on condition that no attempt was made by the Danes to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein with the kingdom, or to interfere in its internal administration. It is admitted on all hands, even by the English Ministry, that the Danes have violated the conditions of the treaty; but a great outcry is raised against Austria and Prussia for not having given Denmark time to recall the constitution of November and to restore to the Duchies their right of self-government. To our own thinking the German Powers have acted precipitately in beginning the war without waiting for the concessions which it seems probable that Denmark would have made; but Austria and Prussia may possibly say that they have put themselves in antagonism with the Diet in order to carry out loyally their pledge that they would recognise King Christian, and that they have therefore a right to insist on the immediate fulfilment by King Christian of the part assigned to him by that treaty. There is so much, in fact, to be said in defence of the conduct of the German Powers, and so much to be said against the risk of exciting a general war, that we think it probable the British fleet will not pass the Sound except on a peaceful visit this year.

No question has occupied more public attention of late years than the extremely knotty one of what we are to do for the bodies and souls of our convicted and incarcerated brethren. In England the criminals at large lately gave an unpleasant prominence to it, by suddenly indulging a playful fancy to choke their neighbours. In the midst of their confessedly useful labours, the popularity of prison philanthropists received a rude shock—and the eternal salvation of ticket-of-leave men became as nothing in the balance, when weighed against the safety of the national windpipe. Sir Joshua Jebb and the prison chaplains were about this time having it all their own way. Uriah Heep was tuning hymns divinely in his cell, adding greatly to the credit side of humanitarianism. Christianised burglars and reclaimed pickpockets, after a due course of turtle-soup, catechism, and delightful tracts, were sent forth with blessings to practise their newly acquired religious principles on the locks and the purses of the public: everything was progressing swimmingly in favour of the honorable profession of ruffianism, when unfortunately some innocent doves of the craft pitched upon a Member of Parliament and quietly strangled him in Waterloo Place, under the very bayonets of the Guards' Memorial, and the blessing of Providence. The bursting of a Yankee bomb-shell in the vicinity of Threadneedle Street could not have created greater consternation. An outcry arose against a system framed for the benefit of crime, and after the mind of the public and the columns of the press had been convulsed by the throes attending the births of a thousand new inventions, the honest old method, recommended by Solomon, which modern squeamishness points only at moral correction, was adopted by the legislature. From the moment of passing the terrible bill for flaying their persons, we heard no more of the confraternity of the garrotte; a wholesome love of a sound skin prevailed over the instinct of violence: and we believe the lash placed in the hand of the magistrate has hitherto never enjoyed the pleasing opportunity of twirling itself into a human epidermis.

Perused by the light of such recent experience in England, and of the many sparks of truth which a warm discussion betses in the school of humanity, and the advocates of a stricter prison discipline, struck out, we think that the milk and honey sentiments which fell from Sir Charles Trevelyan on the discussion of the "Whipping Bill" will bear but little weight with men. Sir Charles's keen sympathy with excavated backs is only equalled by his suspicions intimacy with the *modus operandi*. "The instrument to be used," he remarked, "presents one great difficulty." If it were a birch rod, it would, we may add, present about two hundred. The rattan is out of the question because "it descended like a bullet." An inexperienced operator may allow the tails of a cat to become entangled "while a man who understood the use of the instrument, and drew his fingers through the tails at each stroke, would inflict a blow with each tail." A suspicious minuteness of description this! "So again there is inequality arising from the part of the body, on which it is to be inflicted, some *(Quere operators or operatees?)* preferring the back, while others prefer another part of the person as less likely to inflict irremediable injury!" The part so gracefully alluded to is, we believe, preferred at Harrow and Eton, and few persons educated at those establishments follow in after life sedentary occupations from choice. Sir Charles also objects to our Judges being turned into executioners. It will be news to the Harrow and Eton head masters that, when they have their supple birches, they are following the honorable profession which Mr. Calcraft adorns. We do not quarrel with Sir Charles's theory that "a flogging depended much on the physique both of the flogger and of the person flogged, and upon the disposition of the flogger," although we hardly see how it affects the question; or with his conclusion, "that to a man of position and character it was worse than death." But when he says that, "to a bad and hardened man, unless the hardening has been physical, the infliction may, and indeed almost invariably does present awful terrors—whereas imprisonment to such an one leaves, as Mr. Maine aptly said, 'nothing but the recollection of a rather dull and monotonous episode in his life,'" we cannot afford more space to combat the sentimental objections urged to the Bill in Sir Charles's voluminous speech. They were most ably refuted by Mr. Maine in his convincing and delicately sarcastic reply, and the members of the Council shewed their appreciation of them by passing the Bill.

The days, we are glad to see, of the sickly sympathy with blackguardism are rapidly passing away. The clothing in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day, the delicate attentions of Governor and Chaplain, are to be changed for the knout or the attentions of the cat; and every ruffian who offends against the law will in future do so with a wholesome terror of what Sir Charles designated as "a coarse expedient" before his eyes.

HER MAJESTY's steamer *Hornet* left Aden shortly before the arrival of the *Jeddo*, on a cruise after some slave shows. She is expected to return to Bombay during the present month.

By the mail we learn of a melancholy occurrence at Zanzibar. Mr. Hill, a gentleman formerly in the office of Nicol & Co., but who proceeded to Zanzibar for the purpose of joining the firm of Fraser & Co. there, recently went out for a sail in company with a French captain of a vessel and a Mr. Bishop. Through the mismanagement of those in charge of the boat it was upset, and Hill, after being seven hours and a half in the water was drowned. The remainder of the party were, we believe, saved.

THE *Mofussilite* understands that His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose started on the 20th instant *en route* to Huzara and Cashmere, and will probably reach Simla at the end of next month. His Excellency is accompanied by only a couple of officers belonging to his Staff. The rest of the camp will proceed by regular marches to Simla.

THE *Hurkaru* should like to know whether or not the Government of India is aware, as we are, and have been for some time past, that recruiting and deporting men for the Federal Navy of North America is being carried on in Calcutta. "British subjects are being furnished with 'State passages,' as they are called, to the Federal ports, on condition of their entering the Federal Navy when they reach their destination. It is the duty of the Indian Government to put a stop to this insolent breach of International Law, and to see that India does not furnish *personnel* of war to crush the gallant Confederates, who are fighting so bravely for a national independence."

CAPTAIN SEMMES, of the Confederate steamer of war, *Alabama*, appears (says the *Hurkaru* of the 23rd ultimo) to manage his intelligence department pretty well, and to choose his cruising ground very judiciously. "He is now in the Bay of Bengal, and is treating a number of Federal merchant ships in the Eastern ports with 'marked attention;' they being, for the most part, ignorant of his flattering politeness. The American ship *North Atlantic* has just saved Captain Semmes any trouble, as far as she is concerned, by her total combustion in this port; but there is a considerable number of Federal merchant vessels now loading at Akyab, and also some at Singapore, upon which the Confederate Captain has his eye, and to capture which he is now prowling about in the Bay of Bengal. If, as we are informed, the Federal Merchantmen in the port of Akyab amount to nineteen in number, Captain Semmes has got a very pretty covey indeed about to try and fly by him! and we would advise them to do as used the slavers on the coast of Africa with the British cruisers—all put to sea at once, and take chance. We hear that instructions have been sent to Singapore, to sell some of the Federal merchantmen in that port; but recent events have shown that Captain Semmes is very strict and summary in his ideas and practice, as regards transferred ships; and in this case the *ruse* may not succeed."

IT is very gratifying (says the London *Times*) to our enterprize and manufacturing skill to know that, after the start which our neighbours got of us in the launch of *La Gloir* and *La Normandie*, we are now ahead of the French in the number of ships afloat, the number launched and fitting, and in the number building, while in the still more important particulars of strength, size, and speed the French possess no ships whatever that can be even named in comparison with those of the *Warrior* or *Minotaur* class of frigates. Up to the present the list of the iron navies of the two counties built or building is as follows:—

ARMOUR-CLAD SHIPS NOW AFLOAT:—

ENGLISH.	FRENCH.
Warrior.	Solferino.
Black Prince.	Magenta.
Hector.	Invincible.
Valiant.	Couronne.
Defence.	Normandie.
Resistance.	La Gloire,
Royal Oak.	
Prince Consort.	
Caledonia.	
Research.	

RECENTLY LAUNCHED AND FITTING.

Achilles	Provence
Minotaur	Heroine
Ocean	

NEARLY READY FOR LAUNCHING.

Agincourt	Surveillante
Royal Alfred	Flandres
Royal Sovereign	Guyenne.
Prince Albert	Valeureuse.
Favourite	Gauloise.
Zealous	

BUILDING IN VARIOUS STAGERS.

Northumberland.	Savoir.
Lord Clyde.	Revanche.
Lord Warden.	Magnanime.
Bellerophon.	Guyenne.
Pallas.	Valeureuse.
	Gauloise.

"Thus, then, we have ten iron frigates afloat as against six of the French; three launched and fitting as against two of the French; six nearly ready for launching against two nearly ready for launching in France; and five in various stages of building, while the French have six in the same condition;—a total in all of 24 English iron frigates against only 16 belonging to France. In making this comparison, however, it should in fairness be borne in mind that of the six French frigates building not one is less than half finished, while some of ours returned as building, such as the Bellerophon, Lord Warden, and Lord Clyde, have, in fact, only just been commenced. On the other hand, it is believed that the French Marine intend to commence no new vessels this year; while it is to be hoped that at least two more on the plan of the Bellerophon will be begun in this country.

Everything of importance connected with the French ironclad vessels is, as a general rule, as well known to our Admiralty as to the Minister of Marine in Paris, and the substance of all the knowledge that has reached this country has only tended to confirm belief that, both in a Military and in a mechanical point of view, we took the right course in turning out vessels of the Minotaur and Warrior class. To this day they have never been equalled or even approached. The Solferino and Magenta, two-decked iron frigates, are both slow and weak cormpared with any of the ships of this class, which are strong and swift enough to overrun a fleet, and carry armaments heavy enough to disregard almost any kind of fortification.

In the list of the French armour-ship which we have given, all, whether building or built, with the exception of the two first-named, are frigates or heavy corvettes, carrying from 16 to 40 guns. The Solferino and Magenta only are two-decked vessels of the class which in the old time used to be called double-banked frigates. They are each rated as 80-gun ships, but in reality, carry less, having only 64. All these ships are ordinary wooden vessels of war, covered with armour-plating, and in the earlier frigates so covered without the slightest attempt to adapt the form to their new casing. Their scantling (that is, the thickness of timber behind the plating) is not, as has been often stated, as much as 5ft. thick, but is neither more nor less than the thickness of ordinary men-of-war—that is, from 2ft. in frigates to 2½ft. in the Solferino and Magenta. The armour-plates are shorter and narrower, and are as near as possible about 4½ in. thick. None have grooved edges to tongue into each other, and each plate is fastened with 11 screws into the timber. The result of the recent experimental rough-weather cruise of the Solferino, Magenta, Invincible, Couronne, and Normandie gave some curious and rather unexpected results. The Solferino and Magenta two-deckers proved as steady as rocks when the Couronne and Normandie were rolling dreadfully, and the latter made such bad weather of it and shipped so much water as to *put out her fires*, and there is little doubt but that she would have foundered outright had not the weather moderated sufficiently to enable her to gain a port. Before she was trusted out again, 100 tons of cables were fastened along each side of her upper deck, which had the effect of steadying her much, though she was still found to roll so quickly and uneasily as to render it almost impossible for her to cast loose her guns in the slightest seaway. The Couronne laboured heavily, but did nothing like this. The Invincible was the best of the frigates, and the Solferino was the fastest of the whole squadron, doing 10½ knots, when the Normandie and Couronne were short of six knots. Singularly enough, the Solferino and Magenta, though sister ships, like to a plank and rivet, and with the same engines and stowage, gave very different results as to speed, the Solferino doing 10½ knots and the Magenta barely 7. The difference is, perhaps, to be ascribed to their engines, which are said to be bad in the latter ship. Both, however, were remarkably steady, except with the wind on the quarter, when they became uneasy while the rest of the frigates were quiet. The Invincible was next to the Solferino in speed and nearly equal to her in steadiness. On the whole, on a comparison of the ironclad fleets of the two countries, we have every reason to feel proud of our own, and—what is better than feeling proud—to feel secure while we have got them.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 1ST MARCH.

Steamer *Resolute* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 2ND MARCH.

Steamer *Victoria* anchored from Liverpool.
Steamer *Victoria* anchored from Liverpool.
H. I. M. Steamer *Japon* sailed for Saigon.
Steam *Ottawa* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS, 1ST MARCH.

Steamer *Hydaspes* from London anchored.

COLOMBO, 1ST MARCH.

Steamer *India* sailed for Tuticorin.

TUTICORIN, 2ND MARCH.

Steamer *India* anchored from Colombo.
Steamer *India* sailed for Cochin.

VIZAGAPATAM, 2ND MARCH.

Steamer *Penang* anchored.
Steamer *Penang* sailed for Bimlipatam.

BIMLIPATAM, 2ND MARCH.

Steamer *Penang* anchored from Vizagapatam.

MADRAS. 2ND MARCH.

Securities, fives and a half, 10½ premium.
Fives, 4½ premium.
Fours, 6½ discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 1¾d.
Dead Weight, £2.
Light Freight, £4.
Cotton, £8 15s. to £4.
Interest on Loans, 11 per cent.
Money market, tight.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. Rs. 9-8 per piece.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 7-4.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 4TH. FEB.

Parliament opened this day.

Queen's Speech on Continental affairs has caused great anxiety.

It states the objects of the Treaty of 1852 and that the endeavours of Her Majesty have been unremitting to bring about a peaceful settlement of differences between Denmark and Germany, and ward off dangers which might follow the beginning of warfare in the North of Europe.

Her Majesty will continue these efforts in the interest of peace.

Regrets the destruction of so much property at Kagosima.

Has reason to hope that the insurrection in New Zealand will be shortly suppressed.

The condition of the country on the whole satisfactory. Commerce is increasing and the distress in the manufacturing districts has lessened.

Has reason to expect increased supply of cotton from countries which have hitherto but scantily furnished that material.

Announces a Commission for revising the forms of subscription to declaration of the clergy; and various other measures of public usefulness.

(Special for the Times of India.)

LONDON, 6TH. FEB.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, Sir Charles Wood agreed to the production of the Report of Indian Army Grievances.

The Germans and Danes had two days' fighting. The Austrian and Prussian troops were repulsed with severe loss. Both sides are preparing war vessels for the purposes of blockade and privateering.

Obituary.—The Dowager Countess Erroll, the Dowager Duchess of Gordon, Duchess of Parma, and Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart.

(Private Telegrams.)

MANCHESTER, 7TH FEBRUARY.

Market improving, money being easier. More inquiry, but not much doing yet. Shirtings scarce and firm; 7lbs: 17s. 6d, 8lbs. 21s. Silver lower.

LIVERPOOL, 6TH. FEB.

Cotton in better demand, ¼d. to ½d. dearer. Money easier.

A telegram received from Malta by the mail states that the charter of the Commercial Bank has been signed by Her Majesty.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LUCKNOW, 1ST MARCH.

Dukinaranjun, Honorary Magistrate, and Honorary Secretary, of the Talookdars' Association, fined under sections 354 and 504 of the Penal Code, for calling an Englishman a d——d son of a——.

MILITARY LETTER.

LONDON, 3RD FEB.

THE approaching meeting of Parliament generally gives rise to all sorts of rumours, some of which concern the army: among these I may mention that I have heard on good authority that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is anxious to diminish the army by the four battalions at present forming the garrison of the Ionian Islands, and which will shortly be liberated from that duty by the cession of that dependency. It is said that the Horse Guards and War Office have made strong remonstrances on the subject, but the Palmerston Government sadly need a little popularity, and a pleasant budget far outweighs a little theoretical, nay considerations of national honour or safety. It is possible, however, that the course of events and proceedings in Parliament may prevent the occurrence of so suicidal and short-sighted a measure as a reduction at a moment when the Continent is beginning to resound with the din of arms. The telegram will have informed you that hostilities have already commenced between the gallant Danes and their swash buckler invaders the Prussians and Austrians. During the night between the 31st January and 1st February the Prussian and Austrian troops crossed the Eider, the Austrians taking the left and the Prussians the right. The plan of operations is as follows:—A bridge will form the junction, on that occasion, it is related that on a pair of white kid gloves which he wore having become spotted with blood, he drew them off and quietly took another pair from his pocket to supply their place. Wherever one goes one hears the question put—"are we to have war or not?" and no body seems able to give a satisfactory answer. I heard yesterday at the club a distinguished member of the House of Lords say, "we are very warlike in our house," and there is no doubt that the popular sympathies are entirely with the Danes. Rumours have been flying about for some days to the effect that the Grenadier gade of Artillery, two Battalions of Guards, together with other troops and a Naval Squadron were to be sent to Copenhagen. As regards the military part of the expedition, I have the best possible authority, namely, that of the Duke of Cambridge himself, that nothing is yet in contemplation, and in spite of the assertion of a two battalions of Guards are actually under orders for Copenhagen. I know for a fact that such is not the case. Notwithstanding this, I have been informed that the Duke of Cambridge has already been beset by applicants for employment with the mythical expeditionary force. With the meeting of Parliament, however, a new policy may be initiated, and at all events a powerful demonstration by the occupation of Copenhagen by an English garrison may yet take place.

In my last I spoke of a very unpleasant affair having occurred in the Guards. I am now at liberty to mention the name of the officer concerned. It is Lieutenant McMurdo, son of Colonel McMurdo, and grandson of Sir Charles Napier. To a letter intended for general perusal it would be impossible to enter into a detail of the case: I shall merely mention that from what he himself mentioned at the Guards' Club he was suspended from duty and the officer brought before a court of enquiry composed of the Duke of Cambridge and the different Colonels and Officers Commanding Battalions of the Brigade of Guards. The result was that though acquitted of criminality, he was found guilty of great indelicacy and indiscretion—to use no harsher term. The Duke, however, said that there was not sufficient evidence to enable him to turn McMurdo out of the Brigade. The members of the Guards' Club then held a meeting, and after hearing his statement, decided that though he was acquitted of criminality yet that his conduct had been such that they were compelled to request him to withdraw from the Club. He is allowed a week for this purpose, at the end of which time should he not have taken his name off the list of the Club he will be expelled. The week expires in a few days. The young man's family—he is only 18—are determined to fight the matter to the death both in the newspapers and in Parliament.

A court of enquiry has been held at Chatham, General Eyre, president to investigate Dr. Turnbull's conduct with regard to the Hospital Books of the Inniskillings, which has since been one of complete acquittal. In the daily news of yesterday was a strong leading article on the conduct of the Duke of Cambridge in removing Major Swindley, Lieut. Fitzsimon and Dr. Turnbull from the Inniskillings without trial for giving unsatisfactory evidence on the Crawley court-martial.

I mentioned, I think, in my last that the *Army and Navy Gazette* had in a strong article called in question the propriety of promoting the senior Colonel, Tyrhwitt, A. D. C. to H. R. H., to the rank of active General, that officer not being qualified according to the Royal Warrant. The Duke has yielded, as might have been prognosticated, and the matter is settled in the following way. Col. Tyrhwitt—who would have suffered in pocket by being made a General on the reserved list, and is a poor man—is to remain a Colonel and continue A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief.

An order has been issued by which the ages for the admission of army officers to the service has been fixed as follows: Line 18 to 20, Cavalry 18 to 22, Colonial Corps 18 to 26.

Some Artillery officers have received orders to proceed to America for the purpose of reporting on the different discriptions of ordnance in use in the Federal army.

A few days ago died Lieut. General Sir Alexander Clark Kennedy, K.C.B., Colonel of the Scots Greys. His name was originally Clark, and he served with much distinction both in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. At the latter battle, while charging at the head of a squadron of the Scots Greys, he ran an eagle bearer through and captured the standard. At Waterloo he was twice wounded and had two horses killed under him.

In military periodical literature I have to notice Colburn's "United Service Magazine" and its young competitor for public favour the 'British Army Review." In the former is a capital article on gunnery, and I have reason to believe that next month the first number of a military novel, by W. W. Knollys, will appear in its pages. The "British Army Review" price 6d. contains amongst other things a notice of Sir Neville Chamberlain and a military article on Schleswig-Holstein. This magazine will appear in an enlarged shape and appearance, and getting up like the "Cornhill" on the 1st April under the title of the "Army and Navy Review."

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD FEBRUARY.

TO-MORROW Parliament meets, and the air is filled with war and rumours of war. The brilliant victory of the Danes over the Germans, of which you will receive news by this mail, has a good deal stirred the blood of the English people, always inclining to the Danish side, and I begin to expect a tolerably strong outburst of popular feeling on the side of the Danes, and some proposals in the Ministry to give them material aid which Palmerston at least would be delighted to do. There can be no doubt that Prussia and Austria have acted flagrantly in the last instance. They professed to wish to get the Danish constitution of November repealed at least so far as it respects Schleswig. The King of Denmark on the pressure of foreign powers consented to do all that in him lay, and got a respite—if they would grant sufficient delay. But they would grant no delay, and are seizing Schleswig as a material guarantee for the withdrawal of a constitution which may or may not be inconsistent with the old compact of 1852—for that is a very doubtful point—and which the moment Prussia nor Austria has fulfilled the unconditional engagement given by them both in the treaty of 8th of May 1852, to recognise the accession of King Christian to the rule of the Duchies. They take material guarantees for the fulfilment of the engagement about which there is much question. They give none for the fulfilment of the engagement (which ought to have been fulfilled long ago) about which there is no question.

The urgent point, however, for us here is, how the war feeling will affect the Ministry. There can be no doubt that a large section of the Liberals is furious at the mere notion of war,—I should think these may number as many as 80 to 90. Some, like Mr. Scholefield, the member for Birmingham (whose constituents live by manufacturing rifles), have declared themselves vehemently against permitting Great Britain to be mixed up in such a war, and Mr. Scholefield is no Bright-ite. On the American war he is heartily opposed to the Federal cause, and declared himself strongly for the South. Mr. Scholefield is a very fair type of the moderate Liberal, and very many will think as he does. Mr. Dalglish, the member for Glasgow, again goes on the same side. I feel little doubt that a strong anti-war party numbering perhaps as many as a hundred Liberals will strenuously oppose our rendering any aid to Denmark. On the other hand the Tories are believed to be strongly Danish, and I hear from a good source as a fact (what is *a priori* highly probable) that Lord Derby intends to fire off a great pro-Danish speech to-morrow in the debate on the address. Hence the situation is likely to be this,—Palmerston, with a portion only of his present Cabinet, (for Mr. Milner Gibson at least, if not Mr. Gladston would, I should think, certainly retire in case of war),—assaulted resolutely by a vigorous and large minority of his own party, and depending absolutely on the Conservatives for help. I do not believe for a moment that the country would permit a change of Government, for it has confidence in the present administration both at the Admiralty (the Duke of Somerset,) and War-office (Lord DeGrey,) and would choose to support them in such a crisis by any one but Lord Palmerston. But it is possible and very conceivable, that, with so powerful a liberal opposition to play into their hands, the Tories might choose to demand a share in the Government as the price of their steady support, and in that case we should have a coalition Ministry for the purpose of war, or merely *ad hoc*. If Mr. Gladstone adopts the peace line and retires there would be room enough for the composition of such a Ministry, but if, as I hope (for I have a deep regard and esteem for him as one of the highest principled Liberals in the House,) he goes this time, as I believe he will not, with Palmerston he would, I think, not be much opposing for the coalition under Palmerston, of which people are talking. A high place must be found for Mr. D'Israeli somewhere, perhaps the Home Office would do as every one is calling out on Sir George Grey's sensible administration of it. But of course all this is a mere dream, though it would be of which people talk much. While almost everything is as yet undetermined as to the attitude of the two great parties in the state on the Dano-German contest, there is at least one small but by no means passive section of the House of Commons which has taken its line definitely enough. Mr. Bright told his Birmingham audience a week ago that any Government which plunged England into a war with Germany on the Danish question would simply deserve "execration;" and a day or two afterwards, in his speech to the more select audience of a municipal soiree in the same place, he made a solemn and almost formal appeal to the peace members of the Cabinet, understood to be especially pointed at Mr. Milner Gibson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not to permit themselves to be out-generalled by the "interior" Cabinet, but to insist on knowing fully every step in the progress of affairs, and rather to resign than permit the State to drift into war. There can be no doubt that Messrs. Cobden and Bright will join any party whatever that could promise them a victory either sooner or later over a war government, supposing it turns out that the government is disposed to go to war. But I need not tell you not only that Mr. Bright represents an exceedingly small party either in the House or (among the electors at least) out of it, but that his influence and weight as a politician is really diminishing while his oratorical power remains in its full splendour; and who can wonder at this? In the second of the three speeches which he made at Birmingham last week,—that to the Chamber of Commerce,—Mr. Bright brought forward his prescription for the better organization of the relations between the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. It was in effect to *merge the Foreign Office altogether and as soon as might be, in the Board of Trade.* As soon, he said, as the true principle of foreign politics,—rigid non-intervention,—was clearly understood by this country, we should have no external arrangements to make at all with foreign countries except those which might affect our commerce with them. And he looked forward therefore to the happy time when the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers should be all Consuls and Vice-Consuls, and no government communications should ever be made except on occasions of protests against foreign Custom House officers for wrongfully demanded dues, or friendly interchanges of ideas concerning the declared value of exports. And yet this same great orator is logical enough to say in the same speech that he never can admit that the morality of nations is to be judged by any different principles [illegible] those which apply to individuals. He does not go on to explain whether he thought the only adequate excuse for intervening in private life between man and man was irregularity in the settlement of accounts. It certainly seems a very quaint application of the principles of private morality to nations, to lay it down that nothing can ever justify the strong in defending the weak against causeless insolence and aggression, although it might be perfectly right to insist with something of physical emphasis on the payment of your little bill. And if Mr. Bright leaves every nation to take care absolutely of its own interests on questions of generosity and justice, I do not see why it should not do so with equal means on the questions of commercial tariffs or harbour dues. If we were once to break up our diplomatic staffs on the ground that isolation is our true duty in politics, I do not think it would be very long before we should order our Consuls to haul down their flags for the same reason; and after that Mr. Bright would probably form a pretty shrewd guess as to how long it might be before our policy of absolute national reserve would be followed by a renewal of the policy of national exclusiveness and monopoly. It is curious how blind Mr. Bright is to the tendency of his own extreme doctrine, how little he realizes the truth that *les extremes se touchent.*

Great interest has been very justly excited here by a remarkable parenthesis in the speech of the Duc de Morny to the French Legislative Chamber in closing the debate on the address. The President of the French assembly, and the confidant (as it is always supposed) of the Emperor, is for the moment quite as pacific as Mr. Bright, but he takes a curiously different view of the logic of the pacific policy. Mr. Bright would set the example of peace by saying, and by encouraging others to say "Perish Savoy" is in this instance "Perish Denmark" rather than involve Europe in a general war. The Duc de Morny on the other hand says, let us make any sacrifice to maintain a universal peace in Europe, but if that is once broken then let us make any sacrifice to set all the national wrongs, which are crying out for vengeance, right, before we attempt to re-establish the peace which is broken. It is a curious contrast, Mr. Bright thinks, the individualistic policy according to which each State should turn the key on the rest of Europe is the only clue to lasting peace. The Duc de Morny thinks that the idea of the *solidarite* of the nations which bid them either all make sacrifices together for the sake of quiet, or all rise in insurrection together for the sake of justice, is the only clue to a state of permanent equilibrium among the European States. The Englishman wishes England to hold permanently aloof;—the frenchman wishes France to lead. Europe alike in times of tranquility and agitation, and thinks

rison between the two cases, and force Queen Victoria to pay as King Louis Phillipe paid.

Chatting with a Confederate officer the other evening, he clearly pointed out that the "States" could never be fool-hardy enough to venture on any dangerous discussion with England. Having served for many years, he knew the American navy well, and was of opinion that with her channel squadron alone added to her North American one, England could by intercepting supplies cause nearly all the troops of the North who are fed by way of the sea, to lay down their arms.

A Confederate naval officer now resides in Paris, in order to direct the operations of Secessia's navy in European waters. Swift, in his celebrated song Mordanto, alluding to the versatility of Peterborough's accomplishments and movements, called him a "land commander and a tar." This title may be assumed by Mr. Davis's admiral living a few doors from where I am writing. There can be no doubt but the appointment is a necessary and important one in these telegraphic days. The land admiral has close at hand a telegraph office whose wires are in connexion with all the chief ports in Europe. He receives from special agents intelligence of all the enemy's movements, and can flash this information at a moment to any of his captains, who can either venture out or lie quiet as may be most advantageous. In all future wars similar appointments will no doubt be made. If England goes to war with France the admiral of the Mediterranean fleet will probably occupy apartments at Turin, and from thence direct his operations.

By means of this system of direction" the Confederates have it in their power to do vast mischief to the merchant marine of the Yankees. One may imagine an *Alabama* lying at Cherbourg. This vessel receives notice from Paris that an American clipper is clearing out of Havre. She gets up steam, pounces on her unsuspecting victim, and in a few hours the quondam property of Uncle Sam is transferred to Uncle Sam's nephew, and the captured ship throws a red glare over the Channel.

Now all this is very vexatious and hard to bear. It shows what damage may be inflicted by a lesser naval power. Bishop Burnet in the history of his times observes, that the battle of La Hogue which gave England the mastery of the seas was most disastrous to her mercantile interests. No more fleets could be sent to sea but swarms of cruisers infested the ocean, and more damage was done by them than by half a dozen stately squadrons parading up and down the Channel. It will be remembered that Jane from the French coast could not help enjoying the sight of beholding Louis XVI.'s vessels haul down their ensigns to Russell. He had been High Admiral in his time, and before driven to seek French protection had drubbed them well.

Each President as he was elected urged American claims on the French government, and when there was a feeble government in France these claims were so pressed that it appeared certain a refusal of them would lead to war. France gave in: the lusty young Republic which had been nursed at her breast pulled out her last purse, and paid damages. Claims of a somewhat similar nature were for a series of years forwarded to British ministers. Each time a Presidential election occurred, there was a long bill presented by the United States' minister in London to the Foreign Secretary. This bill was for the capture of the *General Armstrong*—a name now redolent of gunpowder, initial velocity and War-rior targets. The *General Armstrong* was a Yankee privateer which had for some time played sad havoc with British shipping interests during our last war with the "States." A smart frigate was sent to look after her, and this frigate found the *General Armstrong* lying under the guns of a Portuguese fort in one of the harbours of the Azores. Acquainted with, and respecting, International Law, the English captain determined not to molest her in neutral water, merely to keep a sharp look out on her movements and not to allow her to run to sea unknown to him. The Yankees might easily do this the first dark night unless properly watched. The frigate to prevent any such slip being given sent a boat to watch her. This boat was to row round the *General*, and in case of any loosening of canvass or weighing of anchor to burn a light, and thus signal to the frigate the Yankee's intention to make a run. The American captain seeing a boat coming down on his quarter no doubt imagined that the Britisher meant to disrespect Portuguese neutrality and make a forcible change of ownership. He thought the craft was about to be boarded and (there was not much time for reflection) in an unguarded moment he opened fire on the signal boat. The boat immediately sheered off and rowed back to the parent vessel with one man wounded. The British captain now thought he had a right to seize a vessel which had violated Portuguese hospitality. He out with the frigate's boats and the *General Armstrong* was cut out, but with considerable loss of life. She was taken into Portsmouth, adjudicated on and condemned as a lawful prize. Directly peace was restored, this judgment was disputed by America. Each President as he came into power asked and was refused damages, and at last the matter was referred to the French Emperor, their President, who gave a decision in favour of England. Brother Jonathan had hoped to wear out the patience of John Bull, but he was mistaken.

There has been a debate on the liberty of the press. This reminds me of a soldier who was promoted from the ranks during the Peninsular war; the first day he dined at mess, he flung the contents of his wine-glass in an officer's face. This was reported to the Duke who remarked:—"What else would you have had him do with it?" The French press free would be like the above soldier, it would make ill use of its promotion and then people would cry—"And what could you have expected?" The Minister is now determined to keep it from going as Prior sung—

"Beyond the fixed and settled rules
Of vice and virtue in the schools;
Beyond the letter of the law."

And the Minister is not wrong. The French press fettered is licentious and personal enough. The following specimen is from *Figaro*—the Paris Punch:—

"Hyacinthe is an old actor, with an enormous nose, Gil-Perez is a brother actor who was always chaffing the former. Hyacinthe at last, says *Figaro*, agreed to part with his nose, and the following contract was drawn up, 'Between the undersigned:

Hyacinthe, dramatic artist and proprietor on one part;

Gil-Perez, artist and proprietor of a small portion of the Isle of Beauty on the other part.

Art 1st. Hyacinthe lets and makes over his nose to Gil-Perez during their engagement.

Art 2. Each evening the nose after having been used shall be placed in a violin box.

Art 4. Gil-Perez is expressly forbidden to use the nose at masked balls or as an extinguisher.

Art 6. Gil-Perez under pain of losing the nose engages himself never to leave it in a dangerous place, or in any place not duly authorized by the censorship.

Art 7. In case the troupe should be called to play in a foreign country, Gil-Perez to pay all expenses attending the carriage of the nose.

Art 10. In case of a revolution the said nose is under no pretext to serve as a barricade.'"

The articles omitted are too disgusting for translation. You may form some judgment of what the French press would sink to if left to itself.

You will of course read with a feeling of horror of the terrible Santiago catastrophe, and wonder at the hardihood of priests asserting like combustion and death of 2,000 persons a wilful act of the Holy Virgin. You will perhaps be more astonished when told that in the "capital of the civilized world," in the country of Rabelais, Voltaire and a crowd of other witty mockers, there is hardly an elderly Catholic woman who would not listen to the blasphemous teachings of the Chili demons and believe in them.

The *Monitor* has had a very kindly article about poor Thackeray. It terminated somewhat in this way:—"and now we bid him farewell, but not as he had said, farewell to us for ever."

In my last letter was an account of certain conspirators said to have been hounded on by the dreadful Mazzini to slay the French Emperor. Enquiries have been made at Lugano, from whence the would-be assassins set out for France, and there it was shown on clear evidence that Mazzini had been at Lugano, but had left it a month before the conspirators arrived there. The men are soon to be tried. The whole affair looks like a comedy.

The Duke of Brunswick, like Mrs. Skewton in *Dombey and Son*, has long lived here on the reputation of his diamonds and family connexions. You have been told how he was robbed of what was not his'n. The man Shaw has been sentenced to 20 years' hard labour. The Duke did not appear. About £5,000 worth of jewellery is still missing. Shaw owned to having given most of this to some fortunate Aspasia for a night's lodging, as Fielding would say, with ceremonials.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CASE OF THE SHIP "STATELIE."

ADEN, 21st FEBRUARY.

The *Statelie* which, it will be remembered, ran on shore on the south coast of Arabia, near Aden, and was got off by the officers and crew of H. M. S. *Hornet*, after several days' exertions, has made another start for Bombay.

The claim made for salvage has been investigated at Aden by the Vice-Admiralty Judge, and a bond given for the sum of £2,500; but the case will finally be adjudicated upon by the High Court of Admiralty in England.

Opinions are various as to the culpability of the master of the *Statelie* in endangering his ship by keeping so close to the land; and it may be said that it is a risk too often run by masters leaving Aden for Bombay. Instead of hugging the Arabian coast so closely as they do, a safer and better course to steer is to stretch across the Gulf to the opposite shore. With respect to the abandonment of the vessel, the question lies whether her master was justified in this act by any threatening attitude of the Arabs who certainly did assemble in great numbers on the beach. On this subject doubts also exist. The Resident at Aden, on receipt of intelligence of the accident, sent a message to the Chief of a friendly tribe in the interior requesting his assistance and protection; and these were willingly accorded—the Chief, himself, proceeding to the spot. In the meantime, all hands having quitted the ship and considering her to be totally abandoned, some Arabs plundered her of various stores, the greater part of which, however, were ultimately recovered.

A bullet found on board was said by the Arabs to have been fired at a pig which was afterwards discovered hanging by a rope.

Such is a portion of the information concerning the matter collected at Aden, but it would be unfair to pronounce an opinion unfavorable to the master, before the case has had a thorough investigation by competent authorities.

BOMBAY.

THE *John Lynn*, hence to Liverpool, has been abandoned in a sinking state near Barbadoes: crew saved.

WE hear that a Sanitary Commission, on the model of that established at Calcutta, will shortly be appointed in the town and island of Bombay.

THE bark *Robert Ritson*, from Liverpool, reports having passed a red buoy with a flat top, adrift in lat. 7 deg. 30 min N., and 75 deg. 40 min. E.

WE understand that some increase is to be made in the salaries of Mamlutdars holding appointments in the cotton districts.

GOVERNMENT, we understand, have stopped the sale of the steamer *Thule*. It is reported she is to be kept for the Rock Station during the monsoon.

THE *Tweed*, in tow of the *Zenobia*, and the *Assaye*, in tow of the *Semiramis*, left for the Persian Gulf on Tuesday. The *Severn* went out of harbour at the same time, under sail, for the purpose of practice in gunnery.

WE are requested to state that the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was not present at the Meeting of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co. as stated in Tuesday's *Gazette*, he having been represented by proxy.

MESSRS CUNARD WILSON & CO., of Liverpool, announced that the *Great Eastern* was to be peremptorily sold on the 17th Feb. without any reserve. There are about 500 mortgages on the vessel.

THE powder works magazine at Kirkee will commence from the next month under the superintendence of Captain Cloee. The estimated amount of the works is twelve lacs of rupees.

A CORRESPONDENT from Goa informs us that the Governor having remitted all dues, the Bombay Coast and River steamers now go right into Panjim, instead of stopping at Agnada, as before.

WE learn that Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has contributed a sum of five thousand rupees towards the repairs of a tank at a place called Virtul, in the territory of his Highness the Guicowar of Baroda.

WE understand that a series of works of great utility has been commenced in Guzerat. Contract has been let to Mr. Forde, late Chief Engineer in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for seven lacs of rupees to construct a road from Baroda to Dohud by way of Godra.

EXTENSIVE FRAUD IN THE INCOME TAX OFFICE.—A very serious fraud has been committed in this office: but the Simon Pure has not been traced; as, however, the matter will come before the police, the malefactor will, doubtless, be discovered, and meet with his deserts.

FROM Mauritius papers we learn that Captain G Thoms; Mr. D. Maxton, 1st mate; Mr. J. Gibb, 2nd mate; Mr. G. S. Laing, 3rd mate; and 26 men, crew of the late ship *Robert Gibroy*, of Dundee, 1072 tons register, from Dundee to Calcutta, with coals, burnt at sea on the 8th Nov. lat. 31 deg. 30 S., long. 86 deg. 12 E. crew arrived at Port Louis, by the schooner *Matchless*, on the 2nd of Feb.

PRAISEWORTHY CONDUCT OF A JUDGE.—Two females and a male prisoner, suffering punishment for life, have been recommended by Mr. R. H. Pinhey, the Judge of Surat, to the mercy of the High Court under Section 55 of the Indian Penal Code, in consideration of their good conduct. We learn from the *Surat Mitra*, that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court have been pleased to sanction their discharge.

THE MODEE OF SURAT.—A question having been mooted as to who was to take precedence in a public meeting at Surat—the Modee Cursetjee Rustomjee or the Nuggeresti of Surat. The Hindoos of Surat have, we learn, taken a decided step in favor of Nuggeresti: and they have presented to Mr. R. H. Pinhey, the Judge of that place, a numerously signed petition to that effect. The Modee Cursetjee Rustomjee is the greatest opponent of educated natives in the cause of reformation.

THE steamer *Amberwitch*, which we noticed some days ago as having arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, anchored in our harbour yesterday morning. She will be docked prior to her starting for the Persian Gulf. The *Chopatrick* is now the only remaining vessel with Captain Lyall on board. She has 200 miles, but as this is only to be used in the case of accident the whole of the cable may now be said to have arrived.

SOME consternation occurred at Colaba shortly after the mail steamer *Feddo* anchored on Tuesday night, on account of repeated and heavy firing at sea in a line with the Lighthouse. It was conjectured at first that some vessel had gone ashore; subsequently, however, it appeared that H. M.'s frigate *Severn* was anchored near the outer Lightship, and her men were practising firing for a night attack. Ball practice was carried on all day yesterday at the same place.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The eleventh monthly meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute was held in their rooms (over the Dockyard Gate) on the 29th February last. There were present,—Col. Ballard, the President, in the chair; Messrs. Colebrook, McKenzie, McArthur, Hynes and Hurrychund Sudasew. (Secretary.) *Members Elected*:—Major Holland; Captain H. S. Anderson; Lieutenant H. French; Messrs. W. Jarvie; L. Perret; G. Young; E. C. D. Williams; F. A. R. Morrison; T. B. Maguire; R. H. Baker; G. Thomson. *Withdrawn*—Messrs. Cullin; Pearson; Spencer; Hielton; Crossley; Ellis; Newton; Slenter; Pearson,; and Lieutenant Colonel Vincent.

"A CASE of small-pox existing on board the steamer *Sultan* on her arrival," says the Overland Mauritius *Commercial Gazette*, she was placed in quarantine, and after the mails were landed proceeded to Reunion with all her passengers. On her return the passengers were landed at the quarantine station at Cannonniers Point, and the *Sultan* repaired to the quarantine anchorage off the harbour. The only case is in a fair way of recovering, but there is little chance of the passengers being relieved before another month."

The above is in striking contrast to the recent arrival of the *Star of India* with a case of small-pox.

THE SULTAN'S YACHT.—The new yacht *Taliah*, constructed for his Imperial Majesty by Messrs. Samuda, made her trial-trip recently, with the Turkish Ambassador, M. Musurus, on board. She proceeding at an extraordinary rate from Tilbury Fort to the Nore, where her speed was tried at the measured mile, when the result attained was—against tide, 16-7/16 knots; with tide, 19-251 knots, giving an average of 17-75 knots, or twenty miles and a half an hour. The Sultan may thus congratulate himself on possessing one of the swiftest vessels afloat. Her burden is over 1,100 tons. The engines, which are by Penn, are marvels of their kind, with a double set of boilers; the nominal horse-power is 350, but that indicated on the trial-trip was 270. The main object of the vessel is speed. Space is sacrificed to machinery, and she is built on the most fine lines. On the return home she ran from the Nore to Blackwall (forty-five miles), in two hours and five minutes, the tide being part of the way against her. Her speed is that of an average railway-train, and, according to one account, she rushes through the air at such a pace that it is not easy for a person on deck to keep his hat on, even in a calm. The decorations are of a very splendid description. Messrs. Samuda and Penn may justly feel proud of having constructed this yacht.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A special meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall yesterday evening agreeably to a notice issued by the Clerk of the Peace on the 22nd ultimo, on the requisition of Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangeer, M. A Scott, F. F. Gray, G. Scott, and A. H. Curtis, to take into consideration the following proposition which was the first resolution proposed at the meeting:—

"That a committee of Justices be appointed to enquire into and report on the nature of the Town Duties levied under the provision of Act XXV. of 1858, section XXII, and schedule annexed to the said Act, with a view to ascertaining by what means articles of food and consumption may, without injury to the Municipal Fund, be relieved from the Town Duties now levied thereon."

The Bench mustered in considerable force, the Native Gentlemen, however, being about two to one to the European Justices; after the meeting had been opened by the Honorable Mr. Scott, who took the chair, MR. G. SCOTT rose and said:—

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will read a portion of the Act, with reference to the proposition just proposed, (here Mr. Scott read a clause of the Act and the Schedule which imposed a duty upon oxen, sheep, grain, firewood, &c.) Now, gentlemen, I think that every one will agree with me, that none of the articles taxed, so far from affecting the rich, fall upon the poor. I do not wish the poor to be relieved from all taxation whatever, but I look upon the taxes which they pay for food as a hindrance to their sanitary state. I think that the Commissioners have plenty to do in that respect in clearing off the main drain without levying a tax upon their food; and I say that unless they obtain cheap and plenty of food their sanitary condition cannot be improved. I think, gentlemen, that every one of you on your way to and from your offices in the Fort when you are confined all day, and far removed from the poor of this city, must be under the belief that the bitterness of their condition is much exaggerated; but my duties being in direct contact with them, I know, I ask, why go before Government? The former committee appointed to enquire into our sanitary system should also consider this subject, and there will be the time, after they have matured their plans, for us to reconsider the same and go up to Government together. I therefore hope that you will concur with me in the necessity of having the law repealed which imposes a tax upon food, and trust that you will support the motion.

MR. COSSAJEE: I think Mr. George Scott must be allowed to have proved satisfactorily, what it is not difficult to do, that the Town Duties which have been levied since 1858 are most unjust and impolitic taxes and that they ought to be instantly abolished. How they ever were imposed is more than I can understand. I think they were meant to be a substitute for the old shop and state tax, an impost the same in kind but not more unjust in principle nor more vexatious than the octroi tax, which perhaps it is no presumption on my part to say in your presence and in that of Justices with ten years' recollections of Bombay that I was the means of showing to be illegal and finally getting abolished. But I must say, from the Native Justices, I was told, is allowed to escape in the same way. All this is too bad. *These* are the sources from which the Municipal Income should properly be derived and increased. How much is the Municipality paying for their Water, now being doled out to big or favoured people for nothing? If the sense of the meeting goes with me, I shall move an amendment somewhat to the effect of what I have now been saying.

Mr. Connon then proposed the following amendment to Mr. Scott's resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Maclean, but eventually withdrawn.

"That in the opinion of the Bench the Town Duties now levied in Bombay under the authority of Act 25 of 1858 are unjust in principle, and that the collection of them is found to be vexatious and unreasonably expensive. Therefore resolved that Government be respectfully solicited to authorise and require the Commissioner of Customs to cease collecting those dues pending an application for an act of indemnity, if such should be found necessary, and the Bench pledging itself to show other more just and more convenent means for keeping up the income of the Municipality to the extent required for the purposes of tax."

MR. DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE immediately after the reading of Mr. Connon's amendment said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg leave to offer a few remarks on Mr. Connon's observations regarding the House Assessment. In Mr. Connon's opinion the House Assessment is under-rated, or that landed property is not paying as much as it ought to do cannot be correctly borne out. The statement which this gentleman has just made would have much more correct if it was applied to the assessment of that period, when Mr. Connon fought his celebrated battles with the late Board of Conservancy about the Shop and State Tax. But he has greatly erred in asserting that houses are under-assessed at this day. In former years when the Assessor was under the direct control of the Bench of Justices, he had such a limited establishment allowed him for the carrying on of his duties, that it was no wonder he could not efficiently discharge his duties. But in the year 1859 when the Bench gave him a proper establishment, the revised assessment brought near fifty thousand rupees *more* to the Municipal Fund. The revision for 1860 fell into my hands and a further addition of nearly forty thousand rupees was made to the same fund. Since then the assessment has been steadily increasing in proportion to the increase in rents. It is said that rents have been increasing since the last three years, but permit me, gentlemen, to observe, that such increase has taken place in few localities, and such as are occupied by the better classes of natives, and that the enormous increase in the rents of houses and grounds upon which so much stress has been laid has only taken place within the last six or eight months. That is within the year 1863. These, therefore, can only be taken into account when the Assessment Books for 1864 will be prepared. These books, I hope, will be ready in about six months, and then effect of the late increase in the rents of properties will be observed by an addition to this branch of Municipal revenue by a lac and a half or two lacs being imposed. It was absurd to say that properties are under-assessed in the Municipal books, because an enormous increase in their rents had recently taken place. We must wait till the books for 1864 are prepared, and I am confident that those gentlemen who are at present so unanimely impatient to increase the House Assessment will then be satisfied.

With reference to another observation which fell from Mr. Connon about the P. and O. Company paying no assessment on their property at Mazagon, permit me to state, that if that gentleman's remarks was intended to apply to the docks, he would satisfy the Bench that those docks could not be assessed while they were not completed. I believe, however, that assessment was paid upon every portion that has been available. As regards the statement that the P. and O. Company has not paid any thing for the Vehar Water consumed by them, I admit that it is correct; but this is owing to many difficulties in the way of assessment in the absence of a meter test. A great deal of correspondence has taken place and the assessment, I am happy to remark, will be made in a day or two.

MR. MACLEAN, in seconding Mr. Connon's amendment to Mr. Scott's resolution, said:—

He was glad he had waited to hear Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's explanation before rising to second Mr. Connon's amendment. It would, he thought, have been more satisfactory to the meeting if Mr. Dossabhoy had brought with him the figures which he doubtless had at his disposal to show what had been the increase in the assessment of House Tax of late years, and what were the relative proportions of the Municipal rates paid by the house-owners in the shape of house-tax and by the poorer classes of the population in the form of taxes on the necessaries of life. Certainly, it was useless for the Justices to meet in order to ask Government that dues which brought in a revenue of more than lacs a year should be abolished, unless they were prepared to prove that other taxes could now be readjusted or new duties imposed, to supply the deficiency. Now, he had taken the trouble to obtain the figures which Mr. Dossabhoy had not given them, for the four years preceding 1864:—

	Town Dues,	House and Land Assessment.
1860.....	Rs. 3,13,943	Rs. 3,05,960
1861.....	" 3,53,827	" 3,17,453
1862.....	" 3,53,148	" 3,32,324
1863.....	" 4,40,231	" 3,57,964

From a comparison of these amounts it appeared that, while in the collections from petty dues on common articles of food and fuel there had been an increase of a lac and twenty-seven thousand rupees in three years, the increase in the assessment of houses and land during the same period amounted to only fifty thousand rupees. Would any man venture to maintain that such an assessment could be fairly proportioned to the value of real property in Bombay? They all knew that since 1860 their rents had been trebled or quadrupled; yet a tax of 5 per cent. on the annual rental of lands and houses in Bombay hardly produced more revenue now than in 1860. If that assessment were correct, the rental of all Bombay must be worth only 70 lacs a year! Nor was this all. Mr. Dossabhoy had spoken of adding two lacs to the assessment by a revision; but was it not the fact that the assessment for 1863 had only been sent in a few weeks ago, and that consequently not a farthing on account of that assessment had yet been collected? Again, in a letter which the assessor had written to the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper at the end of January, he said the revision of the assessment would not be completed within six months, so that it would be the year 1865 before the town began to obtain the slightest benefit from the wealth which had enriched the owners of land and house property. It should be borne in mind, too, that, during the five years which preceded 1860, the House Tax had been for he believed three years out of the five at the exceptional rate of 7½ instead of 5 per cent. When the increase of 2½ per cent. was put on, the landlords made it an excuse for raising the rents; but, since it had been taken off, rents, instead of being lowered again, had only been raised higher and higher. This, he thought, was a sufficient answer to the argument that if the additional 2½ per cent. were put on again the landlords would make their tenants pay it, for, whether the rate were 5 per cent. or 7½ per cent., it appeared certain that the landlords would insist on exacting extreme rents from their tenants. He maintained, therefore, that the Justices ought to go up at once to Government, and ask for the abolition of the Town Dues, recommending that the deficiency should be made up by a revision, or, if necessary, an increase in the rate of the assessment on houses and land. Mr. Maclean concluded by seconding the amendment.

MR. HEYCOCK then rose and said: Some time ago I brought before the Bench of Justices a paper based upon calculations of the duties levied at Tanna, and upon those calculations I find that the trade is not hindered to tax goods consumed in town. And I am not quite sure by placing a heavier assessment upon one article we would derive much benefit; the poor would certainly escape if the assessment of house property were increased, which would eventually fall upon the tenant and not upon the landlord; and I am sure that if the octroi tax was removed tomorrow it would not be the means of reducing the price of grain one single pie. It is a false assumption that the octroi tax of five per cent. is high; on the contrary I think it fair, and it would be unfair in order to reduce, or abolish tax to create a higher rate upon House Assement.—Loud applause from the Native Justices.

MR. ANDREW GRANT said he would be the last man to advocate the taxation of the poor for the benefit of the rich; but it seemed to him that as, if the house-tax were increased, the tenants would have to pay the additional duty, so the payment of the Town Dues fell ultimately, not upon the consumers of the articles taxed, but upon the employers of labour who had to feed those consumers. The articles comprised in the schedule of the Act were, he thought, remarkably well chosen for taxation; and he did not believe that the remission of these dues would make grain, meat, or firewood, at all cheaper; the money would simply go into the pocket of the petty dealers, and there would be as much corruption and bribery as before. Before voting for the abolition of these dues, he should like to hear some better reason for doing away with them than any one had yet given. It was very easy for gentlemen to get up a cheap popularity with the present meeting by proposing that taxes should be taken off; but it was desirable to know, what no one had told them yet, how the loss of four lacs of rupees a year was to be supplied.

MAJOR CURTIS:—I was not prepared to hear at this meeting any discussion about the House Assessment, and I do not think it was the object of the meeting to devise means to reimburse the Municipal Fund by the levy of a tax upon the necessaries of life, such as food. The object of the meeting I think is simply to report upon the most advisable course to be adopted to mitigate the miseries of the poorer class from the high price of grain; and if any amendment is to be made in the proposition of Mr. Scott, let it be proposed in its proper place; but I think this is not the proper time even before the committee has been formed to discuss measures to substitute another tax for the grain tax; that committee will consider how the subject is to be dealt with, and it will form their duty and not our's.

DR. BHOW DAJEE then rose and said:—

Mr. Chairman,—I am decidedly of opinion that the octroi duties should be done away with as speedily as possible. They press heavily on the poor. I know from experience that there are many in the lower classes of people in Bombay who live on half rations, and, as a medical man, I meet with large numbers who are unable to live on a generous diet when it is absolutely necessary for them to do so. The remark made by one of the speakers that the abolition of these duties will not reduce the prices at all, but I do not think so: I feel certain that the prices will be lowered, at all events, then, rapid extension will be prevented. It is a fact that petty dealers do not increase the prices exactly in proportion to the tax levied, but a great deal more. They reimburse themselves for the "law's delay and insolence of office" at the Custom House. In reducing the duties therefore, you offer a proportionate inducement to reduce the prices. It would no doubt have been better had the movers of the proposition proposed some means of reimbursing the Municipality for the loss which would be sustained by the abolition of these duties; and although the House Assessment is expected to be increased by about 2 lacs, the increase would be required for better Municipal arrangements.

DR. BIRDWOOD said that he thought the octroi duty should be done away with, as it was only means in their power of lessening the distress suffered by the poor from the high price of grain. This tax, if abolished, would, doubtless, entail a loss upon the Municipal Fund, which, however, would be small in comparison to the benefit the measure would confer upon the Bombay poor.

As soon as Dr. Birdwood resumed his seat MR. SCOTT again rose and said:—Mr. Chairman, a member in his speech made some allusion to gentlemen trying to obtain a cheap kind of popularity. This imputation is cast upon them because they did not support the motion which was made by which the Town Dues were abolished. We leave that to the Committee; and because we are not vain enough not conceited enough to name any of the means to reimburse the Municipal Fund by the loss of the Town Dues, we are told that we should be liable to a great kind of popularity. We felt much difficulty on this matter, and we thought it would be far better for the Bench of Justices to first argue upon the matter and then appoint a committee, whose business it would be to see what new tax could be proposed. That we thought was the best course and the most dignified one we could adopt.

DR. BIRDWOOD then proposed that a committee of seven Justices should be appointed by nomination which was at length carried by ballot having been proposed and carried, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—Doctor Bhow Dajee, Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, M. H. Scott Esq., Dr. Birdwood, A. Grant Esq., and Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was intimated to the Chairman that Doctor Leith having declined to act on the committee appointed to enquire into the Municipality system, it would therefore be advisable to elect another in his stead. While the present meeting was assembled, and it was proposed that Doctor Bhow Dajee should be nominated; but as no measure could be proposed and carried without two days' notice of the intended proposition to the Clerk of the Peace without an infringement of one of their bye-laws, that measure was held in beyance for the present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The English mail arrived in harbour at 11 o'clock P.M. yesterday. At 3-30 P.M. this day, not having received my Overland papers, and my peon, who had a note empowering him to receive them, being bundled from one clerk to another without getting the papers, I applied in person, and, after considerable jaw in broken English from a stupid Parsee lad and an equally stolid half-caste, I ascertained that the papers had not been sorted, but that that interesting operation had just commenced.

The Mail Superintendent had gone home, and the above two nonentities represented H. M.'s Bombay General Post office.

It is high time that our present idle, self-sufficient, and entirely useless Post Master General received his congé and that Mr. Beauvais be recalled from Scinde to supplant the returned Deputy.

* 2nd March CERBERUS.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I find the following in yesterday's issue of your contemporary:—

It is but an act of justice to Colonel Butler to explain that the non-appearance of the Band of the 28th Regiment, at the Band Stand on Saturday, was in no way attributable to that officer. Jaffer Sulliman undertook to provide conveyances for the men, and failed to fulfil his promise; and if he were not, upon the whole, a fellow townsman of whom we are somewhat proud, we should empty the vials of our wrath upon him. Colonel Butler very kindly kept the Band out of pirade for two hours, waiting the arrival of the carriages, which never came.

Colonel Butler's explanation is of course most satisfactory. Mr. Jaffer Sulliman is the delinquent, and the ladies of Bombay will not readily forgive him for keeping them waiting for a couple of hours waiting for music that never came. The editor of the *Times of India* may be "somewhat proud" of Mr. Jaffer Sulliman, but depend upon it very few other people are. He is a very useful man, no doubt, and probably unequalled at driving hard bargains. What there is in that to make us "somewhat proud" of him, I am at a loss to conceive. If Mr. Jaffer again disappoint the frequenters of the Band Stand by neglecting to do what he undertakes, he had better look out, for he may depend on it the "vials of wrath" will be poured on him from more than

1st March. ONE DISAPPOINTED ONE.

COCHIN.

WE understand that the erection of a column, for displaying the Port Light, has been decided upon. An officer on the Engineer's staff was here the other day to obtain particulars as to materials, cost, &c., and from what we have heard of the plan, it appears to have a most satisfactorily well designed, and suited to the requirements of the place. The increasing trade of Cochin demands, for the safety and convenience of shipping that resort to the place, that a conspicuous beacon, of the kind now sanctioned, should be raised, and we trust that no untoward circumstance will postpone the completion of so desirable a work.—*Chronicle*, Feb. 20.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN CHILI.

(From the Times, Jan. 30.)

(FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.)

SANTIAGO, 17TH DEC.

A DREADFUL accident occurred in Santiago on the 8th inst., which has plunged the whole city, and indeed the whole country, into mourning. *Two thousand* human beings, principally women, perished by fire on that day, and were consumed in the short space of a quarter of an hour, with-

out receiving assistance of any kind, or rather because it was out of the bystanders' power to afford them any help.

The 8th of December is in Catholic countries a great feast-day, being the anniversary of the *Purisima Concepcion* of the Virgin Mary. During the previous month the Church de la Compania, so called because it belonged formerly to the Jesuits (Compania de Jesus), had been celebrating the devotional practices and offices that correspond to the *Mes de Maria*, a copy or imitation of what at the same period of the year takes place in French churches. The month ends on the 8th of December, on the Feast of the Conception of the Virgin, and on the evening of that day the church was to be illuminated and adorned with flowers and garlands with more profusion than on former evenings. I may mention that many who had visited this church on former occasions had complained of the suffocation produced by the great agglomeration of people, and especially of the danger likely to be incurred by the great number of lights on the principal altar, and, indeed, all round the church, but as yet no measures were taken to prevent a serious accident. The church was capacious enough to contain, in my opinion, 3,000 women, packed as they are in these countries, sitting and kneeling on the floor on their own hand-carpets, which each lady carries with her. Besides those who could accommodate themselves inside (for which purpose many took their seats outside the church three hours before the doors were opened), nearly 500 were left outside, sitting on the steps of the church near the doors, and just close enough to hear the music or catch a few stray words from the preacher.

On the 8th, being a feast-day, the devotees were exceedingly numerous, although perhaps a great many ladies preferred going to the Alameda, or Avenue of Poplars, which is the grand promenade; but, on the other hand, all the servant girls in town received permission to attend. The doors of the church opened at 6 o'clock (or near that time), and the women took their places, each one scrambling, as usual, for the best, or that nearest the pulpit and principal altar. The servant boys (or lamplighters) commenced lighting the lamps; unfortunately they were not fed with oil, but with *camphine*, or, as it is called here, "*gea potatil.*" The principal image of the Virgin, in the centre of the altar, was supported by a fine half-moon or crescent of brilliant lamps. On lighting these an accident took place (the details are not known or well investigated). The fire communicated to the other surrounding lamps, to the artificial flowers and garlands, candles, &c.

Either the people inside the church did not perceive the fire, or the greater part thought it might be easily extinguished (as on previous nights it was not uncommon to see the lamplighters blundering in their task), or some may have thought it best to wait, and may have been unwilling to lose their places. Meanwhile, the fire had extended to the roof, which was of wood, and to the dome, also wood, and the spectators began to perceive the danger they were in. Many left the church quietly, but in a few minutes the greatest confusion prevailed. The 3,000 inmates of the church ran to the doors. The building has three large doors in the front, but only *one*—the centre one—was availed; the others were always closed, and never made use of. The two side doors of the church were never available; the chief manner ran to the principal or front door, and the side door that opens on Bandera-street. The other side door opens on a small court, at the side of the new Congress, a building yet unfinished.

About a third of the congregation, it appears, managed to run out and escape, but the rest of the women fell upon each other at the very doors, and, instead of opening a passage to let others escape, formed a complete wedge, and the bodies remained locked together in rows one upon the other; these masses becoming every moment higher and more compact, and none being able to extricate himself, as she was fastened or caught hold of by a dozen hands behind her. You can imagine the shrieks and agonies of these poor creatures struggling for life, and endeavouring to escape from the middle of the church, where the fire had already taken possession of the dome, and where the lamps and chandeliers were falling. It is natural to suppose that they must have fled to the side naves, and placed themselves under the arches. But meanwhile the fire advanced, and no outlet was to be found. The doors were obstructed. Some few passers by had given the alarm. Many flocked to the Plazuela de la Compania, reached the doors, and tried to pull them open; but it was impossible; it required the strength of a steam engine to move the compact mass of human beings locked together. Some with outstretched arms beckoned to those outside; others implored assistance, calling the succourers by their names; others could hardly speak, and only signified their wishes by a motion of their hands or lips. Some were suffocated with the weight of those above and around them; others were suffocated with the flames and smoke. Those who ventured to rescue them had to be brought out pulled out by a dozen companions, more dead than alive. All was confusion and alarm, the bystanders tearing their hair and running about like wild, but the stress was such as able to afford the least assistance. A man on horseback, a country *guaso*, threw his *laso* (or rope of hide, which they always carry attached to the saddle) into the church, and a thousand hands tried to catch hold of it. Some did seize it, and were dragged out by the man and the strength of the horse; but the strain was such that the same attempt was made the *laso* gave way. A few moments afterwards the bystanders saw the women inside in flames. Their clothes had caught fire; the fire had reached their heads, and their hair was on fire. A great flame came across the church; the doors and other wooden parts took fire. The sufferers dropped down their hands and arms without a shriek, and all was silence. The church was a furnace, above and below,—the roof and the victims underneath. Never was there such a spectacle nor do I think history can present a parallel.

When I reached the spot all the interior of the church was a red flame. I only heard the cries and wailing of the people in the square and streets; the running about of wild men, and the crash of the dome falling in the midst of the ruins. A few minutes afterwards the tower or spire, also of wood, caught fire, and in a quarter of an hour was consumed and fell into the church. "How many victims have perished?" every one asked; every one was calling out for his mother, his wife, his sister, relatives, &c. I immediately calculated that 1,500 souls had perished, as I saw no women in the plazuela or streets. Some thought 60 or 100 a great figure, but during the evening the truth was to be discovered. Few had escaped; a small number had been brought out, half burnt and in a deplorable state. As the fire burnt itself out—for there we have, it is shameful to say, no fire-engines—the bodies in the church began to be visible, as they lay in horizontal strata, or in groups standing or kneeling, in their last posture, as the fire had caught them; the greater portion near the doors, others under the arches, others under the great bell, which had fallen on the group near the principal door. The awe-inspiring idea then presented itself to some persons that the dead numbered 500 or 600 but next morning, when the bodies were removed and counted, the first lot numbered 1,400, and still many remained. According to the lists of people missing which the papers publish, the victims outnumber 2,000. According to these lists the greater portion—say two-thirds, are servants and people of the humbler class; one-third at least belong to the principal families of Santiago.

The consternation was so great, the blow so tremendous, and the spectacle so appalling, that this catastrophe passed at first like a dream. None of the living slept that night, nor could many sleep for successive nights afterwards.

There is hardly a family in Santiago that does not mourn the loss of some near relative. Two thousand victims sacrificed in a quarter of an hour, in a small

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
	SHARES.		
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	1 pem.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	15 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	44 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	175 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	164 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	116 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	13 pr. ct.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	57 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,057	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	One whole Share comprising		Rs.33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Free Press Co.'s Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 23,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasje Patell Press Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidate Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 share	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800.
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 50 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 100 pm. pm.
Princeof Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 350 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
,,	Loan 1835-36	92
,,	Loan 1842-43	
,,	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		110½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 213
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	,, 106
Gold Leaf	,, 16-9-0

SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 1st FEBRUARY.

The past month has been comparatively uneventful, as regards the course of our markets, the tendency of prices having been uniformly but somewhat tradily downwards.

The past year closed with a burst of excitement, caused by the discovery, at stock taking, of a smaller supply of Cotton than had been expected, and for the first day or two of the year, after the holidays, the buoyancy continued. The appearance of the money market looked better, the Bank rate had just been lowered to 7 per cent, and many as anticipated a renewed lease of speculative excite-

But the movement was very short-lived. The rts from India described a great increase of monetary ty, and a scarcity of money at Bombay and ta, amounting to a commercial crisis. The hopes of er money market were at once nipped in the bud, an unconfortable spread through the mercantile com- circles. It was seen that the drain of specie to In- ld be heavier than ever, and that nothing but at tightness in our money market would enable us ter the storm. This feeling immediately crushed culative spirit in Cotton, and reduced the sales to 4000 bales a day.

The difference was beginning to come into play, which added materially to the depression. For some time past an obscure dispute had been smouldering between the German Confederation and Denmark respecting the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig; the merits were not understood in this country, being clouded with technical details, and for a while it awakened but little interest. It was not thought possible that the peace of Europe could be endangered by so trivial a question. But gradually it appeared that the public mind of Germany was in a state of effervescence; a strong popular movement arose for detaching Schleswig-Holstein from the Danish monarchy, contagy, as was generally thought, to the faith of European treaties. The German Diet proceeded to occupy Holstein, which was yielded by the Danes, and then took steps to push their pretensions to a point which was sure to bring on a conflict with Denmark.

At the juncture Austria and Prussia interfered and took the matter out of the hands of the Diet, to the great mortification of the popular party in Germany, for it was generally thought that they intended to patch up a settlement with Denmark, leaving the Duchies in her hands. For a time the danger of war was thought to be averted, but it was found with some surprise that the demands of the two German Powers on Denmark were almost as peremptory as those of the Diet and Bundestag. Dance would not comply with. During the whole month diplomacy has been busy trying to effect a peaceful solution, and this country has been especially active in procuring concessions from Denmark on the one side and seeking to inspire a conciliatory spirit on the other side among the German Powers. The prospects of peace or war have varied from day to day according as these efforts were supposed to be effectual or not. Still the entanglement got worse as the month wore on, and the imminent danger of a European war has at last been reluctantly admitted by the public. It is feared that the active part taken by this country in negociation may commit her to armed intervention on behalf of Denmark, in case of war, for at her instance the Danes have made large concessions, which it was hoped would have satisfied Austria and Prussia.

This apprehension has weighed on commercial circles throughout the month, and accompanied by increasing tightness in the money market, the Bank rate being raised again to 8 per cent has caused continued depression in Manchester and Liverpool. The effect has been more severe in Manchester than here. The demand for Goods and Yarns has grown less from week to week, sinking at times almost to zero. From the great Indian markets the accounts have been very discouraging, the monetary crisis has entirely checked the sale of Goods and the disturbed state of Germany equally prejudices business for that quarter. One consequence of this has been that many mills have ceased working during the past month, and the consumption of Cotton has steadily fallen off, till we cannot estimate it now at more than 25,000 bales per week for the whole kingdom, against 28,000 bales the 1st January, and 33,000 bales on the 1st November last.

Our Market, however, has resisted these depressing influences far better than might have been expected; nothing approaching to panic feeling has been shown, and holders have stubbornly clung to their stocks, from week to week, waiting for improvement. This tenacity is much aided by the abundance of capital; most of the stock is held by funds on hand and very few bills are afloat; so the high rate of discount does not cripple the power of holders, as in former years, but only affects them through its chilling influence on all branches of trade. Indian Cotton, however, has yielded considerably in price in all but the best grades, which are extremely scarce and relatively dear. Fair Dhollerah, which was quoted 24d. on the 1st January, is still worth 23d. and the style is very inferior besides; but the qualities ranging from middling to middling fair in Dhollerah, Comrawuttee Camptah, Vervuli, &c. are scarcely saleable at a currency 2d. to 2½d. below that of the 1st January. The short stapled sorts, especially the mixed lots, which abound, are, if possible, still more depressed.

Egyptian, American and Brazil Cotton have held their ground much better. The consumption is evidently turning more upon these long stapled kinds, and they promise to hold a much higher value relatively to what they did last. The excessive waste in the working of Indian Cotton has disgusted spinners with it, and it is surmised that the inferiority of the fabrics made from it is also revealing itself more plainly. On the other hand, the Egyptian crop is coming forward far slower than expected; the import in January is only 16,000 bales against 27,000 last year, and the stock 18,000 bales against 34,000 bales, while the consumption is 16,000 bales against 9,000 bales. In Alexandria the opinion is general that the crop has been overrated, and estimates are reduced considerably, so that it appears likely now that our stock of Egyptian will be kept light this year, and prices better sustained than in Surats. At the same time it may be observed that the delivery of Cotton in Alexandria is believed to have been impeded by Government restrictions on the railway traffic, and that much freer supplies may be expected soon.

Smyrna Cotton is coming into increased favour with spinners, owing to its cleanliness, and the supplies are taken off nearly as fast as they arrive.

The prospects of our market at the present time turn mainly upon two contingencies—the result of the Dano-Germanic quarrel, and the course of the money market. In spite of the very threatening aspect of the political question, we can hardly believe that war is inevitable; the points in dispute have narrowed themselves to a question of the moment, namely: Denmark asks some days more to convoke its Parliament, and repeal an Act which is obnoxious to the German Powers, while they demand an instant decision, and threaten to occupy Schleswig in defiant of immediate compliance. This step the Danes would resent as a *casus belli*, and probably resist by force of arms; but the policy of Austria and Prussia is believed to be conservative at bottom, they have nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by a Continental war, and though their present attitude is ostensibly aggressive, it is still surmised by many that the guise is assumed to conciliate the popular party in Germany, and that in proper time the mask will be dropped, and an accommodation come to. We think, therefore, it is by no means impossible that war will even yet be avoided; but if, unfortunately, a hostile collision should take place we do not believe that this country is committed to interference, or likely to give active support to Denmark. In that case the war, it may be hoped, would prove a short one, as Denmark, unsupported, would soon be obliged to yield to the demands of the German Powers.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On do. 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months.. ..... 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,
Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 10,000 at 7 per cent per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th February 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Deposits for 4 months if not less than Rs. 1,000 at 6 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.
The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 27th July 1854. Paid-up CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,108 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee
On Do. Do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain	2s. 11¾d.	,,
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-58 cts.	,,
3 Do. Do.	,, 2-53	,,
Sight	2-48	,,

AT P. M.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto	4 do.
12 Ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KUSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEVENS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, On demand 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.

CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJI NAIKE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 ,,
,, 12 ,,	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand ..... } 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Do. Scotland ,, ... }
Do. Ireland ,, ... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £20.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight ..... 3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,,
The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."
Any Information as to rules of business may be had on application at the offices, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.
On interest or dividend ½ per cent.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPONNER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
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THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DENNIS J. ROBARTS, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROGANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PESTONJEE BOMANJEE HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Manager grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six month's sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Four ,, ,,	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Three ,, ,,	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two ,, ,,	2s. 0¾d.	do.
One ,, ,,	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On demand ,, ,,	2s. 0¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do. 5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do. 5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do. 4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below that of the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount for the time being in force, or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been locked up for 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*" W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 22nd February 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

—Paid-up Capital—£644,000. CHARTER by ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
2 Do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
1 Do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	1s.	11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted to the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
On do. 6 do. ..... 5 do.
On do. 12 do. ..... 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at	2s. 1d.	per rupee.
4 ,,	,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 ,,	,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 ,,	,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,
1 ,,	,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,
On Demand	,,	2s. 0¾d.	,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.
All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of..... ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 26th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COHEN & Co.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., will be submitted to Public Auction, a large quantity of first Class Teak Squares, Planks and Boards in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to
COHEN & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Coloured and Bleached Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.
Also the property of a gentleman not now requiring them.
A Double Barrel Gun in case by Samuel Nock.
A Colt's Revolver in case.
A Day and Night Telescope by Dolland.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Twist, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Boxes of best Congou, and Green Tea, 10 and 5 Catty Boxes and 100 dozen best Sherry.
Twenty thousand best Manilla Cigars, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1000, or Rs. 23 per box of 500.
Few Gold and Silver Hunting and open-faced Watches (very superior finish) in Morocco case, by "John Cragg," London.
1-16 inch large screw Jack with driver.
1-6 do. small do. do.
A few sets of best plated-mounted Carriage Harness.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist &c.
3 Sets of Plated Mounted Single Harness.
1 Ditto ditto double do.
A quantity of damagad Soap.
AT 1 P. M.
A very Elegant Park Phaeton quite New, just landed ex *Edmond Graham*, built to order by "Andrews" of Southampton complete with Lamps, Pole Shafr &c.
A handsome light small new English built Miniature Brougham by "W. Kinross" of sterling complete with Lamps, Cushions &c.
A light new English-built Waggonette by ditto with do.
A ditto ditto by "Cook" builder Alcester with do.

SALE OF FIRST-RATE ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES, JUST LANDED.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following English-built Carriages, just landed ex *Percy Douglas*.
One first-rate light English-built Circular Glass-fronted Brougham, by "Bedford," Builder, London, with Lamps, Cushions, and Shafts.
A ditto ditto, by "Gage" 5 New Road, White Chapel, London.
A ditto ditto, by "Thrupp and Maberly," London.
Now on view at their Carriage Godown.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKS, PICTURES, &c., AT No. 7, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 7, Grant Building, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Queen's Ware &c., of H. G. BRIGGS, Esq., (changing residence) amongst which are some very valuable paintings together with an assortment of very valuable Books.
Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, (the Bungalow lately occupied by John Cassels, Esq.,) the whole of the Valuable Household Furniture, Silver, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq., C. S., (proceeding to Europe) the same comprising a Service of Rich Vine leaf Pattern Cut Crystal Glass Ware, also a Set of Cut do.,